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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN all States. No. 151-9.
RELEASE: Immediate.

JUN 5

STATE 4-H CLUB DELEGATES
READY FOR NATIONAL CAMP

_____ delegates to the 1939 National 4-H Club Camp will
(State)
leave on _____, and expect to arrive in Washington on June 14,
(Date)
ready for formal opening of the camp that night, according to _____
_____, State club leader.

Delegates from _____ this year are:

At this year's camp, thirteenth to be held in the Nation's Capital, the group will find delegates from 42 other States and Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico will be represented this year for the first time.

Leadership is the theme to be discussed at daily conferences conducted by the delegates themselves. Training for leadership is an important part of the 4-H Club program, combining fourfold development of Head, Hands, Heart, and Health.

Housed in a city of tents on the shore of the famed Tidal Basin, almost in the shadow of Washington Monument, the club boys and girls will have opportunities to learn at first hand of the work being done by the Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies. They will visit the White House, Capitol, Mount Vernon, and many other historic buildings and national shrines.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and other nationally known leaders will appear on the program, which closes on June 21.

---

(An assignment sheet giving names of the boys and girls attending camp and the duties assigned them will be mimeographed and sent to you soon. You may wish to make the assignments to your group the lead for a later story. Copy of the program will accompany the next camp story - on the opening of camp.)

(May 29, 1939)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
JUN 10 1937

In Minn., Iowa, Mo., Kans., Ark., La., Tex., Nebr., S. Dak., N. Dak., and all States east of the Miss. River.

No. 152-9

# TREATMENT WITH PHENOTHIAZINE RIDS SHEEP OF NODULAR WORMS

Drenching or dosing sheep with a solution of copper sulphate is a common practice to rid the animals of stomach worms. This treatment, however, does not rid the sheep of the nodular worm, a parasite that ranks with the stomach worm as a cause of inefficient gains and actual loss of sheep. Until recently there was no effective remedy for the nodular worm, says _____.

Limited experiments with phenothiazine--a synthetic compound made from a mixture of sulphur and diphenylamine, a coal tar derivative--lead scientists of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry to believe that the nodular worm can be brought under control.

At the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., 10 head of sheep known to be infested with both stomach and nodular worms were given the powder-like phenothiazine mixed with their feed. The dosage ranged from about 13 to 47 grams per animal. With the exception of that given two animals receiving light doses, the treatment ranged from 81 to 100 percent effective in the removal of the nodular worms and was also fairly effective in removing the stomach worms.

In later treatments the Bureau specialists have been administering the phenothiazine in capsules, giving each animal about 35 grams or 1 1/4 ounces. The powder is light and fluffy and two one and one-half ounce capsules are required for one dose. This method has proved more desirable than mixing the powder with the feed.

Because nodular worms take from 30 to 80 days to develop, it is expected that only one dose of the medicine will be required each year in the Northern States where the grazing season is short, possibly in December. In Southern States, where the grazing season is longer, two or more doses a year may be required, the Bureau reports.

There are no ill-effects from the drug even where more than three times the normal dose is given. However, urine from treated sheep turns a deep red or bloodlike color when exposed to air. For this reason farmers may think the sheep have been injured.

The new treatment will not entirely replace drenching sheep for stomach worms, says Mr. _____, although it is doubly effective. The stomach worms develop much more rapidly than nodular worms and require more frequent treatment. At the present price of phenothiazine it costs about 6 cents to dose one sheep. When treatment is needed for stomach worms only it will be much cheaper to drench with copper sulphate.

# # #

June 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
JUN 10

In All Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 153-9

AAA SHORTS

We have a unified farm program which stands for American Agriculture's fair share of the world markets.--Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

* * * * *

The AAA program gives the farmer the power to adjust agriculture so as to protect the soil and the people who live on it, and thereby the welfare of the Nation.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

* * * * *

One reason the farm surplus problem has been chronic ever since the World War is the disappearance of markets overseas for the products of 40 million acres.--Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

* * * * *

The AAA program is helping farmers do conservation farming. Farmers are resting the land with grasses and legumes as they never have before.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

* * * * *

Farm crop surpluses bring with them surpluses of foreclosures, surpluses of bankruptcies, surpluses of tenancy, surpluses of unemployment, surpluses of distress.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

June 5, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

JUN 10

IN East Central Region
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 154-9

SPECIAL PROGRAM
IN UPSHUR COUNTY
TO BE CONTINUED

Approval of the continuation for 1939 of the Upshur County, W. Va., experimental program, developed in 1938, has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The 1939 experimental program for Upshur County, designed to meet the needs of an area in which small farms and pasture are predominant, is essentially the same as the one in operation last year. The special program is being continued upon the recommendation of the AAA County Committee.

Under the program, the entire payment earned will be for carrying out soil-building practices particularly suited to farms in the county. The experimental program differs from the regular program for other similar counties in the East Central Region in that special emphasis is placed on soil-building practices to be carried out on pasture land, by providing that maximum payment can be earned only when a substantial part of the farm allowance is used for this purpose. It was pointed out that conservation measures on permanent pasture are in many areas equally as important as on cropland.

The experimental program also provides that credit for seeding legumes and grasses will be given only when sufficient lime and phosphate are available to insure their proper growth. AAA officials point out that more favorable conditions for the growth of legumes and grasses are equally as important as increased seedings.

By continuing the program for another year, a comparison of the results in the Upshur County with results in other counties can be more accurately determined. Features of the special program that work out satisfactorily may be incorporated in the national program for future years.

# # # #

May 8, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Texas and Oklahoma. No. 155-9.
RELEASE: Immediate.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: This press release will apply only to counties affected by wind erosion. Your State Administrative Officer will be able to supply the list of counties affected.

LIBRARY
JUN 10

FSA LOANS TO BE
MADE TO FARMERS IN
GREAT PLAINS AREA

_____ County farmers may obtain loans from the Farm Security
(Name)
Administration to buy materials for soil-building practices for the control of wind erosion under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program, announces _____, (Officer of the County AAA Committee).

Arrangements have been made with the FSA for loans to farmers cooperating in the farm program who otherwise would not be able to purchase materials for carrying out approved practices for wind erosion control. Loans are available to producers who meet the following qualifications:

1. Farmers who do not have funds of their own with which to finance purchase of materials and for whom private financing is not available.

2. Farmers who agree to use the full amount of the loan for purchase of materials to be used in carrying out wind erosion control practices.

3. Farmers to whom the FSA feels justified in making a loan on the basis of the County AAA Committee's certification as to character and integrity.

4. Farmers who have not assigned or who agree not to assign their conservation payment to other than the FSA.

The amount of the loan a farmer may take out may be as high as 60 percent of the estimated maximum conservation payment for his farm in 1939, or 100 percent of the estimated cost of materials to be purchased and used in carrying out intended soil-building practices for the prevention of wind erosion, whichever is smaller.

Farmers may apply for loans at the County AAA office.

# # #

June 8, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado.

No. 156-9

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: This story applies to the following counties:
Kansas--Greeley, Wichita, Hamilton, Kearny, Stanton, Grant, Morton, Stevens;
Oklahoma--Cimarron, Texas;
New Mexico--Quay, Harding, Union;
Colorado--Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Las Animas, Lincoln, Otero, Prowers;
Texas--Dallam, Hartley, Moore

JUN 21

# REVISED PROGRAM AIDS FARMERS IN EROSION CONTROL

The 1939 AAA program has been changed in _____ and other special wind erosion area counties to aid farmers in the control of wind erosion, according to _____, (Chairman or Member) of the County AAA Committee.

The minimum soil-building goal requirement has been lowered so that a farmer can carry out practices for which credit is low and still meet his goal. These include such practices as contour listing, pit cultivation, leaving sorghum stalks on the ground, strip-cropping, and leaving natural vegetative cover or grain stubble on the land. These are practices which have proved effective in controlling wind erosion over large areas.

As a result of the amendment to the program, the minimum soil-building goal for any farm in the special wind erosion area is made up of not less than one unit for each $7.50 of the total payment which can be earned on the farm this year, excluding the payment set aside for the restoration land.

Formerly, the minimum goal was made up of one unit for each $5 of the total payment, including the restoration land payment.

(more)

Another change announced for the wind erosion area increases the credit for the practice of leaving sorghum stalks on the ground. This practice is encouraged because the experience of farmers has shown it to be one of the most effective practices for protection against wind erosion.

Under the new ruling, each 3 acres of stalks left on the ground is counted as one unit. Previously 4 acres equaled one unit.

"These changes in the program," Mr. _____ said, "are in line with the policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to adapt whenever possible the Agricultural Conservation Program to meet unusual local problems."

# # #

June 9, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

No. 157-9

In Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
Connecticut, Massachusetts,
Rhode Island
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

# FARM LIME PROBLEM WILL BE DISCUSSED BY AAA, INDUSTRY

Steps that need to be taken by both farmers and the lime industry to meet the need for conserving New England soil will be discussed at a six-State conference in Lenox, Mass., on June 16, _____ chairman of the
(Name)
_____ AAA State Committee, announced today.
(State)

The conference, which has been called by New England State AAA committees, will be attended by New England lime manufacturers and dealers, AAA State committeemen, and AAA officials from Washington, D. C. Those attending from
_____ are _____ _____
(State) (Names and Addresses)
_____

The other States that will be represented are: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. (Editor: Select your State.)

Charles D. Lewis, Assistant Director of the Northeast Region, from Washington, D. C., is scheduled to lead a discussion on how to supply the lime requirements of New England and what part the AAA can play in this task.

Despite the fact that in New Hampshire, for example, under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program there had been furnished in lieu of cash payment as of May 27, 1939, some 3,000 tons of lime in excess of the total quantity ordinarily used in that State, farmers are still only using about 10 percent of the lime in New England that is needed to maintain the soil. In Vermont it has been estimated that farms of that State should use between 225,000 to 300,000 tons of lime annually to maintain the soils, while the actual use of lime is between 25,000 and 30,000 tons annually.

(Note to Extension Editor -- Use figures for your State if available.)

# # #

June 9, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN all regions. No. 158-9.
RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE: We have had some questions as to the use extension editors are able to make of such shorts as these, and would appreciate your vote on whether or not to continue them.

JUN 12

AAA SHORTS

Agriculture is largely on an export basis; and cotton, especially with its large surplus production, has an immense stake in the restoration of our foreign trade. -- Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

*******

Approximately 29,000,000 acres of new seedings of legumes and grasses and mixtures of these were established on all farms participating in the 1937 AAA Farm Program.

*******

Feasibility of farm storage of wheat was shown during a recent reinspection of nearly 19,000 farm bins of wheat under AAA loans. Only 24 of the bins were in such condition that inspectors recommended that loans on the wheat be discontinued.

*******

The Ever-Normal Granary feature of the AAA Farm Program makes it possible for farmers to provide relatively stable supplies of farm products year after year. That means more stable food prices for the consumer, more stable income for the farmer.

*******

Farmers have put approximately 250 million bushels of corn under loan in the Nation's Ever-Normal Granary -- 222 million bushels of the 1938 crop and 28 million bushels of the 1937 crop.

June 12, 1939. # # # 826-39

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Miss., Ala., La.,
Tex., Tenn., Ark., Ky., Md., and Va.

No. 159-9

# THREE SWINE PESTS CONTROLLED BY SIMPLE SANITATION SYSTEM

There is a big difference in net returns between pigs that weigh 35 pounds at 6 weeks and pigs that weigh 35 pounds at 6 months, yet the two extremes often occur in _____, says _____, swine specialist of the _____ _____ College of Agriculture. The stunted pigs are often worm infested and will not gain weight despite the feed consumed.

Several years ago the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry announced a sanitation method that controls kidney worms of swine. This same method, they announce, also is effective in the control of two other common parasites of swine in the South--the red and spirurid stomach worms.

Sanitary measures consist essentially in preventing young pigs from becoming worm infested while they are with the sows. Vegetation is kept cleared from a strip of the hog pasture about 5 feet wide along the fence and from a wider area--about 30 feet--around the feeders and houses. The worm eggs, voided mostly in these unshaded areas, are killed by direct sunlight.

A study, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry at Moultrie, Ga., included investigation of carcasses from three groups of hogs. One group of 1,467 head was raised without particular attention to sanitation, a second group of 423 was raised under complete sanitation, and a third group of 274 under conditions of partial sanitation.

Of the group raised without attention to sanitation, only 6 percent were free of stomach worms. Only light infestations were found on farms where complete

(More)

sanitation recommendations were followed. More than 27 percent of this group were entirely free of infestation. Partial sanitation, Mr. _____ points out, gave much less effective control. Only 8.4 percent remained free of infestation.

There are ways of treating pigs for worms, but the sanitation system is cheaper and the pigs make more efficient gains, Mr. _____ declares.

# # #

June 12, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Delaware

No. 160-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

1939 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR _____
(County)
SET AT _____
(Rate)

The 1939 wheat-loan rate for _____ County is _____ cents
(No. 2 rate)
per bushel for No. 2 soft red winter wheat, _____
(AAA Committeeman or County Agent)
announces. Wheat grading No. 1 will be one cent higher, and No. 3 will be two cents lower. Deduction from the rate will apply on wheat grading smutty or garlicky.

The loan rate represents between 75 and 80 percent of the average farm price of wheat during the last 10 years. The rate is between 54 and 55 percent of parity.

The loans are being financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will be made on wheat stored at country shipping points in warehouses approved by the Corporation. Growers whose wheat acreage is within the allotment under the 1939 AAA Conservation Program are eligible to receive loans.

_____ points out that the wheat loan is intended to help farmers store their wheat when supplies are large and prices are low, thus serving as an ever-normal granary feature of the Farm Program. Also, it is designed to prevent losses and to give farmers greater freedom in marketing their crop.

Farmers who are interested in wheat loans should contact the office of the Agricultural Conservation Association to obtain full details of the program.

The 1939 wheat loan program is getting under way about 2 months earlier than the 1938 program.

(Note to Editor: Fill in local rate from attached sheet.)

## DELAWARE WHEAT LOAN VALUES FOR THE 1939 CROP
(In storage in approved country warehouses)

Loan values by grades for soft red winter wheat:

Light smutty, 3 cents less; smutty, 6 cents less.

Light garlicky, 2 cents less; garlicky, 6 cents less.

---

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Soft red winter wheat | 74 cents |
| No. 2 " " " " | 73 cents |
| No. 3 " " " " | 71 cents |
| No. 4 " " " " | 68 cents |
| No. 5 " " " " | 65 cents |

June 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN West Virginia
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 161-9.

1939 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR _____
(County)
SET AT _____
(Rate)

JUN 2

The 1939 wheat loan rate for _____ County is _____ (No. 2 rate) cents per bushel for No. 2 soft red winter wheat, _____ (AAA Committeeman or County Agent), announces. Wheat grading No. 1 will be one cent higher, and No. 3 will be two cents lower. Deduction from the rate will apply on wheat grading smutty or garlicky.

The loan rate represents between 75 and 80 percent of the average farm price of wheat during the last 10 years. The rate is between 54 and 55 percent of parity.

The loans are being financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will be made on wheat stored at country shipping points in warehouses approved by the Corporation. Growers whose wheat acreage is within the allotment under the 1939 AAA Conservation Program are eligible to receive loans.

_____ points out that the wheat loan is intended to help farmers store their wheat when supplies are large and prices are low, thus serving as an ever-normal granary feature of the Farm Program. Also, it is designed to prevent losses and to give farmers greater freedom in marketing their crop.

Farmers who are interested in wheat loans should contact the office of the Agricultural Conservation Association to obtain full details of the program.

The 1939 wheat loan program is getting under way about two months earlier than the 1938 program.

(Note to Editor: Fill in local rate from attached sheet.)

(more)

WEST VIRGINIA WHEAT LOAN VALUES FOR THE 1939 CROP.
(In storage in approved country warehouses).

Loan values by grades for soft red winter wheat:

Light smutty, 3 cents less; smutty, 6 cents less.

Light garlicky, 2 cents less; garlicky, 6 cents less.

---

Counties:

Berkeley
Brooke
Cabell
Doddridge
Grant
Hampshire
Hancock
Hardy
Jackson
Jefferson
Marion
Marshall
Mason
Mineral
Monongalia
Morgan
Ohio
Pendleton
Pleasants
Preston
Putnam
Ritchie
Tucker
Tyler
Wayne
Wetzel
Wirt
Wood

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Soft red winter wheat | 77 cents |
| No. 2 " " " " | 76 cents |
| No. 3 " " " " | 74 cents |
| No. 4 " " " " | 71 cents |
| No. 5 " " " " | 68 cents |

(more)

WEST VIRGINIA

Counties:

Barbour
Boone
Braxton
Calhoun
Clay
Fayette
Gilmer
Greenbrier
Harrison
Kanawha
Lewis
Lincoln
Logan
McDowell
Mercer
Mingo
Monroe
Nicholas
Pocahontas
Raleigh
Randolph
Roane
Summers
Taylor
Upshur
Webster
Wyoming

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Soft red winter wheat | 81 cents |
| No. 2 | " " " " | 80 cents |
| No. 3 | " " " " | 78 cents |
| No. 4 | " " " " | 75 cents |
| No. 5 | " " " " | 72 cents |

June 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Virginia
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 162-9

1939 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR _____
(County)
SET AT _____
(Rate)

LIBRARY
JUN 27

The 1939 wheat loan rate for _____ County is _____ cents
(No. 2 rate)
per bushel for No. 2 soft red winter wheat, _____,
(AAA Committeeman or County Agent)
announces. Wheat grading No. 1 will be one cent higher, and No. 3 will be two cents lower. Deduction from the rate will apply on wheat grading smutty or garlicky.

The loan rate represents between 75 and 80 percent of the average farm price of wheat during the last 10 years. The rate is between 54 and 55 percent of parity.

The loans are being financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will be made on wheat stored at country shipping points in warehouses approved by the Corporation. Growers whose wheat acreage is within the allotment under the 1939 AAA Conservation Program are eligible to receive loans.

_____ points out that the wheat loan is intended to help farmers store their wheat when supplies are large and prices are low, thus serving as an ever-normal granary feature of the Farm Program. Also, it is designed to prevent losses and to give farmers greater freedom in marketing their crop.

Farmers who are interested in wheat loans should contact the office of the Agricultural Conservation Association to obtain full details of the program.

The 1939 wheat loan program is getting under way about two months earlier than the 1938 program.

(Note to Editor: Fill in local rate from attached sheet.)

## VIRGINIA WHEAT LOAN VALUES FOR THE 1939 CROP
(In storage in approved country warehouses)

Loan values by grades for soft red winter wheat:

Light smutty, 3 cents less; smutty 6 cents less;

Light garlicky, 2 cents less; garlicky, 6 cents less;

---

Counties:

| | |
|---|---|
| Accomac | Lancaster |
| Albemarle | Loudoun |
| Arlington | Louisa |
| Augusta | Madison |
| Bath | Mathews |
| Buckingham | Middlesex |
| Caroline | Nelson |
| Clarke | New Kent |
| Culpeper | Northampton |
| Essex | Northumberland |
| Fairfax | Orange |
| Fauquier | Page |
| Fluvanna | Prince William |
| Frederick | Rappahannock |
| Gloucester | Richmond |
| Goochland | Rockbridge |
| Greene | Rockingham |
| Hanover | Shenandoah |
| Highland | Spotsylvania |
| King and Queen | Stafford |
| King George | Warren |
| King William | Westmoreland |

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Soft red winter wheat | 77 cents |
| No. 2 " " " " | 76 cents |
| No. 3 " " " " | 74 cents |
| No. 4 " " " " | 71 cents |
| No. 5 " " " " | 68 cents |

VIRGINIA

Counties:

Alleghany
Amelia
Amherst
Appomattox
Bedford
Botetourt
Brunswick
Campbell
Charles City
Charlotte
Chesterfield
Craig
Cumberland
Dinwiddie
Elizabeth City
Floyd
Franklin
Giles
Greensville
Halifax
Henrico
Henry
Isle of Wight
James City
Lunenburg
Mecklenburg
Montgomery
Nansemond
Norfolk
Nottoway
Patrick
Pittsylvania
Powhatan
Prince Edward
Prince George
Princess Anne
Pulaski
Roanoke
Southampton
Surry
Sussex
Warwick
York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Soft red winter wheat | 79 cents |
| No. 2 | " " " " | 78 cents |
| No. 3 | " " " " | 76 cents |
| No. 4 | " " " " | 73 cents |
| No. 5 | " " " " | 70 cents |

June 15, 1939

VIRGINIA

Counties:

Bland
Buchanan
Carroll
Dickenson
Grayson
Lee
Russell
Scott
Smyth
Tazewell
Washington
Wise
Wythe

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Soft red winter wheat | 83 cents |
| No. 2 | " " " " | 82 cents |
| No. 3 | " " " " | 80 cents |
| No. 4 | " " " " | 77 cents |
| No. 5 | " " " " | 74 cents |

June 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Maryland
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 163-9

1939 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR _____
(County)
SET AT _____
(Rate)

The 1939 wheat loan rate for _____ County is _____ (No. 2 rate) cents per bushel for No. 2 soft red winter wheat, _____ (AAA Committeeman or County agent), announces. Wheat grading No. 1 will be one cent higher, and No. 3 will be two cents lower. Deduction from the rate will apply on wheat grading smutty or garlicky.

The loan rate represents between 75 and 80 percent of the average farm price of wheat during the last 10 years. The rate is between 54 and 55 percent of parity.

The loans are being financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will be made on wheat stored at country shipping points in warehouses approved by the Corporation. Growers whose wheat acreage is within the allotment under the 1939 AAA Conservation Program are eligible to receive loans.

_____ points out that the wheat loan is intended to help farmers store their wheat when supplies are large and prices are low, thus serving as an ever-normal granary feature of the Farm Program. Also, it is designed to prevent losses and to give farmers greater freedom in marketing their crop.

Farmers who are interested in wheat loans should contact the office of the Agricultural Conservation Association to obtain full details of the program.

The 1939 wheat loan program is getting under way about two months earlier than the 1938 program.

(Note to Editor: Fill in local rate from attached sheet.)

(more)

MARYLAND WHEAT LOAN VALUES FOR THE 1939 CROP
(In storage in approved country warehouses)

Loan values by grades for soft red winter wheat:

Light smutty, 3 cents less; smutty 6 cents less.

Light garlicky, 2 cents less; garlicky, 6 cents less.

---

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Soft red winter wheat | 74 cents |
| No. 2 " " " " | 73 cents |
| No. 3 " " " " | 71 cents |
| No. 4 " " " " | 68 cents |
| No. 5 " " " " | 65 cents |

June 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Kentucky

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 164-9

1939 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR _____
(County)
SET AT _____
(Rate)

The 1939 wheat loan rate for _____ County is _____ cents
(No. 2 rate)
per bushel for No. 2 soft red winter wheat, _____,
(AAA Committeeman or County Agent)
announces. Wheat grading No. 1 will be one cent higher, and No. 3 will be two cents lower. Deduction from the rate will apply on wheat grading smutty or garlicky.

The loan rate represents between 75 and 80 percent of the average farm price of wheat during the last 10 years. The rate is between 54 and 55 percent of parity.

The loans are being financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will be made on wheat stored at country shipping points in warehouses approved by the Corporation. Growers whose wheat acreage is within the allotment under the 1939 AAA Conservation Program are eligible to receive loans.

_____ points out that the wheat loan is intended to help farmers store their wheat when supplies are large and prices are low, thus serving as an ever-normal Granary feature of the Farm Program. Also, it is designed to prevent losses and to give farmers greater freedom in marketing their crop.

Farmers who are interested in wheat loans should contact the office of the Agricultural Conservation Association to obtain full details of the program.

The 1939 wheat loan program is getting under way about two months earlier than the 1938 program.

(Note to Editor: Fill in local rate from attached sheet.)

(More)

## KENTUCKY WHEAT LOAN VALUES FOR THE 1939 CROP
(In storage in approved country warehouses)

Loan values by grades for soft red winter wheat:

Light smutty, 3 cents less; smutty, 6 cents less.

Light garlicky, 2 cents less; garlicky, 6 cents less.

---

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Soft red winter wheat | 78 cents |
| No. 2 " " " " | 77 cents |
| No. 3 " " " " | 75 cents |
| No. 4 " " " " | 72 cents |
| No. 5 " " " " | 69 cents |

# # #

June 15, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Tennessee
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 165-9

JUN 8 1

1939 WHEAT LOAN
RATE FOR _____
(County)
SET AT _____
(Rate)

The 1939 wheat loan rate for _____ County is _____ cents
(No. 2 rate)
per bushel for No. 2 soft red winter wheat, _____
(AAA Committeeman or County
_____, announces. Wheat grading No. 1 will be one cent higher, and
Agent)
No. 3 will be two cents lower. Deduction from the rate will apply on wheat grading smutty or garlicky.

The loan rate represents between 75 and 80 percent of the average farm price of wheat during the last 10 years. The rate is between 54 and 55 percent of parity.

The loans are being financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will be made on wheat stored at country shipping points in warehouses approved by the Corporation. Growers whose wheat acreage is within the allotment under the 1939 AAA Conservation Program are eligible to receive loans.

_____ points out that the wheat loan is intended to help farmers store their wheat when supplies are large and prices are low, thus serving as an ever-normal granary feature of the Farm Program. Also, it is designed to prevent losses and to give farmers greater freedom in marketing their crop.

Farmers who are interested in wheat loans should contact the office of the Agricultural Conservation Association to obtain full details of the program.

The 1939 wheat loan program is getting under way about two months earlier than the 1938 program.

(Note to Editor: Fill in local rate from attached sheet.)

(more)

## TENNESSEE WHEAT LOAN VALUES FOR THE 1939 CROP
(In storage in approved country warehouses)

Loan values by grades for soft red winter wheat:

Light smutty, 3 cents less; smutty, 6 cents less.

Light garlicky, 2 cents less; garlicky, 6 cents less.

---

Counties:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedford | Lewis |
| Benton | Lincoln |
| Bledsoe | McNairy |
| Cannon | Macon |
| Carroll | Madison |
| Cheatham | Marion |
| Chester | Marshall |
| Clay | Maury |
| Coffee | Montgomery |
| Crockett | Moore |
| Cumberland | Morgan |
| Davidson | Obion |
| Decatur | Overton |
| De Kalb | Perry |
| Dickson | Pickett |
| Dyer | Putnam |
| Fayette | Robertson |
| Fentress | Rutherford |
| Franklin | Scott |
| Gibson | Sequatchie |
| Giles | Shelby |
| Grundy | Smith |
| Hardeman | Stewart |
| Hardin | Sumner |
| Haywood | Tipton |
| Henderson | Trousdale |
| Henry | Van Buren |
| Hickman | Warren |
| Houston | Wayne |
| Humphreys | Weakley |
| Jackson | White |
| Lake | Williamson |
| Lauderdale | Wilson |
| Lawrence | |

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Soft red winter wheat | 80 cents |
| No. 2 " " " " | 79 cents |
| No. 3 " " " " | 77 cents |
| No. 4 " " " " | 74 cents |
| No. 5 " " " " | 71 cents |

(more)

TENNESSEE

Counties:

Anderson
Blount
Bradley
Campbell
Carter
Claiborne
Cocke
Grainger
Greene
Hamblen
Hamilton
Hancock
Hawkins
Jefferson
Johnson
Knox
Loudon
McMinn
Meigs
Monroe
Polk
Rhea
Roane
Sevier
Sullivan
Unicoi
Union
Washington

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Soft red winter wheat | 85 cents |
| No. 2 | " " " " | 84 cents |
| No. 3 | " " " " | 82 cents |
| No. 4 | " " " " | 79 cents |
| No. 5 | " " " " | 76 cents |

June 15, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate No. 166-9

Note: Copy of this story has been sent direct to weekly papers from whose territory delegates to the camp came. It was sent at the request of State Extension Service editor. Names of local delegates and special assignments can be filled in from the attached blanks.

# 4-H DELEGATES SPEND BUSY WEEK IN CAPITAL

_____ delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C. end their action-packed program Wednesday night, after a week of conferences and educational trips at the Nation's Capital.

Members of the _____ delegation are:

(Insert also paragraph giving special assignments of delegates from your State.)

Living in a tent city with delegates from 42 other States and Puerto Rico, the boys and girls from _____ have taken part in daily conferences on "Leadership," visited national shrines, and had an opportunity to see Washington and their Government at work.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who was escorted by the Iowa delegation, gave the club members an eight-point creed presenting a broad view of agricultural objectives.

We believe, he said, that as far as possible the family-sized farm should be the principal unit in agricultural production of most farm commodities. Second, that the farmer who operates a farm should own it or rent on a secure basis of tenure. Third, that the soil must be steadily improved. Fourth, that production must continually be made more efficient.

Fifth, that agriculture must receive its fair share of the national income. Sixth, that to get this fair share of the national income, with justice to all

(More)

groups, efforts must be made to stabilize farm prices and farm production. Seventh, that from all these elements should be developed a distinctive and satisfying farm culture. Finally, that cooperation as a way of life should be developed as rapidly as it can be demonstrated to be genuinely efficient.

Four delegates, on behalf of the 1,500,000 members of 4-H Clubs, presented a gavel to President Roosevelt during the delegates' visit to the White House, Friday. Those who made the presentation were Harry Synar, Oklahoma; Patty Jean Sibley, Michigan; Betty Sweetland, New York; and Stanley Howard, Montana. The gavel was made from wood taken from the White House during remodeling, and the handle is of wood from Mount Vernon.

Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian minister to the United States, sketched the development of 4-H Clubs in his country in his talk on what it means to be a leader. There are now more than a thousand 4-H Clubs in Latvia, and the movement is spreading to several neighboring countries in northern Europe.

In addition to visiting the Capitol, the White House, the Library of Congress and other famous national institutions, the delegates placed wreaths at the tomb of George Washington, and at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

Other educational tours took the delegates to the National Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Md., and to the Arlington Experimental Farm.

# # #

June 16, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

CONFIDENTIAL

IN Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

No. 167-9

RELEASE: MUST HOLD FOR TELEGRAPHIC RELEASE--
Probably during week of June 19.

# IMPROVE 1940 CROP INSURANCE PLAN FOR WHEAT

The crop insurance program for 1940 has been simplified and improved to make it easier for wheat growers to get insurance and more economical to operate the plan, according to _____, (Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent). The new crop insurance program has just been announced by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

A recent amendment to the AAA act, through which growers may obtain advances for premiums against future payments to be earned in the AAA program, will make it easier for growers to insure their crop. Spring wheat producers were able to take advantage of this provision before the closing date for taking out insurance this year, but all growers will be able to pay premiums with advances on AAA payments next year.

Another improvement in the crop insurance program is the extension of the period on which yield and loss data are based. Data from the crop years 1936, 1937, and 1938 will be used, now making the base period from 1930 through 1938. This period, blended with a 13-year base for the county in which the farm is located, will tend to smooth out the effects of unusual losses.

(more)

The procedure for handling insurance has been simplified so that the insurance will be written in one operation at the time the application is filed. More of such work as establishing yields and premium rates will be done in the counties.

The new program also provides that when a producer has recently adopted improved farming methods, such as summer fallow or irrigation, which will materially increase his average yields and reduce risks involved, a special practice procedure may be applied to give due weight to the use of improved methods in premium rates and insurable yields.

Except for these improvements, says _____, the 1940 program is essentially the same as the 1939 crop insurance plan.

# # # # # #

June 17, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
JUN 2

In Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

No. 168-9

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: Figures for filling in the blanks in this release will soon be available in County AAA Offices. County Agents may also wish to add to this release information about allotments which County Committees will make known to farmers.

_____ County
Wheat Allotment
Is _____ Acres

_____ County's wheat acreage allotment for 1940 will be
(Name)
_____acres, according to _____(Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee, or County Agents). This represents _____ County farmers' share of the national wheat allotment for next year.

The county allotment for next year is _____acres larger than the 1939 allotment of _____acres, says _____. This allotment represents _____County wheat growers' share in the 1940 State allotment, which was recently announced as _____acres. This is _____ acres larger than last year's State allotment.

The county allotment is based on the seeded acreage of wheat in the 10-year period, 1929-38, and the acreage diverted from production of wheat under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs, with adjustments for trend in acreage and abnormal weather conditions.

The national wheat allotment of 62,000,000 acres for 1940 is 7,000,000 acres larger than the 1939 allotment and is based on the acreage necessary to

provide for domestic markets, exports, and the over-normal granary reserve. Wide participation of wheat growers in the 1939 AAA farm program is largely responsible for the bigger wheat allotments this year.

_____announced today that farmers will soon receive individual wheat allotments by mail. Allotments will be out considerably earlier this year, thus making it possible for farmers to plan their farming operations in advance of the winter wheat planting season.

# # #

June 19, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
JUN 27

In all regions.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 169-9

AAA SHORTS

Under the 1939 Crop Insurance Program, 163,000 wheat farmers insured a production of 70,000,000 bushels by paying approximately 7,000,000 bushels into the insurance reserve.

*******

The American people have come to realize that if the fertility of our soil declines, farm income will decline, and the towns and cities will feel the decline in lack of business.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

*******

Farmers participating in the 1937 AAA Farm Program used forestry practices on nearly 89,000 acres, including planting, maintaining, and improving stands of trees.

*******

To encourage the growth of soil-conserving crops, farmers in the AAA applied approximately 5,000,000 tons of lime and fertilizer to their soil in 1937.

*******

Farmers in the so-called "dust-bowl" area have found that leaving sorghum stalks standing through the winter is one of the most effective means of controlling wind erosion.

*******

June 19, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Calif., Colo., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tex., Va., Wash., and Wis.

No. 170-9

JUN 2

## _____ Speaker To Take Part In Poultry Congress Program

_____ will be represented on the scientific program of the
(Your State)
seventh World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 28 to August 7.

Research paper(s) by _____ scientist(s) of _____ will be
(Number) (Your State)
among the 165 papers presented by poultry scientists of the various States, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and foreign countries.

The scientist(s) and the paper(s) representing this State are:

(Insert paragraph enclosed on separate sheet)

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, president of the World's Poultry Congress, will give the principal address at the opening assembly, in Cleveland, July 28, 1939. He will discuss some of the problems of instability in the poultry industry, and describe the stabilizing influence of the ever-normal granary plan for leveling feed supplies over the years of good crops and crop failures.

The scientific program will open with a general session on Monday morning, July 31. One of 3 speakers, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will discuss "the administration of poultry-disease-control measures in the United States."

He will outline the activities to control such diseases of poultry as fowl paralysis, tuberculosis, and pullorum disease. He will tell how the Department of Agriculture and the States administer pullorum-control work under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, and tuberculosis eradication in chickens in connection with the national campaign to eliminate tuberculosis in cattle. Research on control of fowl paralysis is being conducted as the first assignment of the Department's new Regional Poultry Research Laboratory at East Lansing, Mich.

June 21, 1939

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 171-9

JUN 2

AAA Shorts

Farmers participating in the 1937 AAA Farm Program carried out erosion control practices on nearly 7,000,000 acres of their land. - (Annual report of AAA).

**********

Of approximately 112,500,000 bushels of United States wheat and flour exported between July 1, 1938, and May 31, 1939, there were 88,000,000 bushels sold under the Federal export program. -(Department of Agriculture press release).

**********

Wheat farmers who cooperated in the 1938 AAA Farm Program, received loans on nearly 86,000,000 bushels of wheat, totaling over $49,000,000. - (Department of Agriculture press release).

**********

The AAA in 1939 is helping farmers in nearly half the States to improve their pastures and conserve their soil by offering lime and superphosphate in place of cash payments for conservation practices. - (National Farm and Home Hour radio program).

**********

Natural and artificial reseeding of range land was carried out on 15,000,000 acres by western farmers who participated in the 1937 range program. - (Annual report of AAA).

**********

June 23, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate No. 172-9 (AAA)

AAA BROADCAST
OF INTEREST TO
LOCAL FARMERS

"Agricultural problems that farmers are solving with the help of the AAA" will be the subject of a national radio broadcast of interest to _____County farmers, points out _____,
(Chairman or member of the County AAA Committee, or county agent.)

Five State AAA Committeemen, one from each region of the AAA, will participate in the radio program, which will be heard during the National Farm and Home Hour, Tuesday, July 11. The _____ Region will be represented by _____, (State AAA Chairman) from _____.
(State)
_____(State chairman chosen for the broadcast) will point out a farm problem that is typical of the _____Region and explain what farmers, through the AAA, are doing to meet that problem.

The program will be broadcast from Washington, D. C., where State committeemen will meet July 10, 11, and 12 in the 1939 National AAA Conference. Farmer suggestions for the 1940 AAA Farm Program will be presented and considered at the national meeting.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The Committeeman who will represent your Region on the July 11 broadcast is listed below:

William H. Steen, Milton, Oregon.....Western Region
J. H. Shoulders, Gallatin, Kentucky.....East Central Region
S. E. Statham, Cobb, Georgia.....Southern Region
Carl Smith, Exeter, Maine.....Northeast Region
Elmer F. Kruse, Columbus, Ohio.....North Central Region

June 23, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Connecticut
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 173-9

JUL 1

# BRISTOL FARMER NAMED TO STATE ACP COMMITTEE

Dwight J. Minor, Bristol farmer, has been appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to the State Agricultural Conservation Committee of Connecticut, it was announced today by Raymond Clapp, Executive Officer of the Committee. The appointment, effective July 1, is for the remainder of the year 1939 to fill the place of Benjamin F. Dibble, whose term expired June 30.

As a member of the State Committee, Mr. Minor's duties will include administrative work in connection with the Agricultural Conservation Program in the State and the advising of the AAA on questions of policy concerning the program in the State.

Mr. Minor has been one of the outstanding dairy farmers of the State for many years. He took up farming in 1906 upon graduating from college and has been manager continuously since 1915 of the Farmers' Cooperative Purchasing Association at Bristol, one of the oldest local consumer cooperatives in New England. He is a graduate of the University of Connecticut at Storrs, where he specialized in the study of agricultural problems for 4 years, and is widely acquainted with farmers throughout the State.

He has been an active member of the Hartford County AAA Committee for several years.

# # #

June 29, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

JUL 1

In All Regions
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 174-9

AAA SHORTS

To increase water supplies for livestock on the range, western farmers cooperating in the 1937 AAA Farm Program built earthen dams, tanks, pits, and reservoirs with a total capacity of 31,000,000 cubic yards.

*******

Conservation practices that improve conditions for our native wildlife are being carried out under the AAA on more than 50,000,000 acres of privately owned land. — R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

*******

Farmers who cooperated with the 1937 AAA Farm Program built the equivalent of approximately 55,000 miles of terraces for erosion control.

*******

One reason why the farm surplus problem has been chronic since the World War is the disappearance of markets overseas for products of 40,000,000 acres.

*******

June 30, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Northeast Region
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 175-9

# AAA OFFICIALS TO FORM PLANS AT WASHINGTON

Recommendations of Northeast farmers for improvement of next year's farm program to be proposed at the National AAA Conference in Washington July 10, 11, and 12, will be discussed and formulated at a Northeast Regional meeting in Washington July 7 and 8. Delegates to both meetings will include two committeemen from each State and the State executive officer, the latter attending in an advisory capacity.

(Insert names of delegates from your State here.)

Changes suggested by Northeast farmers were forwarded to the State offices by the county committees after they had been proposed and discussed at county meetings.

The purpose of the Regional Conference is to help Northeast committeemen-delegates gain a thorough understanding of the regional and national questions most likely to come before the national conference for discussion and action.

Present plans call for announcement of the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program as soon as possible after the national conference. State, Regional, and National bulletins on next year's program are scheduled for distribution this fall.

# # #

June 30, 1939

# WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture


CONFIDENTIAL;
[illegible] for telegraphic release

[illegible] No. 175-[illegible]

REVEALS PLAN
FOR EXTENSION
OF CORN LOANS

_____ farmers will have the opportunity to extend the loans
(State)
on corn they have under government seal, announces _____
State Chairman, Executive Officer, or Administrative Officer of the [illegible]

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced plans for an extension of the loans for a 12-month period, from August 1, 1939, the date on which the loans are originally due, to August 1, 1940. The extension will apply to any farmer now having a loan on 1937 or 1938 corn.

When approved, the loan extension will affect _____ bushels
(number)
of _____ corn of the 1937 crop resealed at 57 cents per bushel
(State)
last fall and _____ bushels of the 1938 crop sealed in the county
(number)
last fall and winter under the 57-cent loan.

To encourage farmers to hold their corn during the 12-month period the program provides for the payment to farmers of 6 cents per bushel if they deliver corn in payment of the loan at the end of that time. If the price of corn is higher than the loan rate, plus carrying and storage charges and farmers redeem the loans, they will not receive the storage credit but in effect will receive it in the higher corn price.

(More)

[illegible] payment in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

No. 177-9

JUL 11

CROP INSURANCE
PLAN FOR 1940
"STREAMLINED"

Wheat growers who want to take out insurance on wheat for harvest in 1940 need only to file an application and pay the premium before they plant their crop, points out _____ (chairman or member of the county AAA committee or county agent).

"The procedure for taking out crop insurance under the 1940 plan has been simplified so that the grower can insure his wheat in only one operation," explains _____. "Under the new plan, the county committee figures the insurable yield and premium rate for each farmer and notifies him of his yield and rate," states _____. "Then the farmer applies for insurance to cover the number of acres of wheat he intends to plant. The total amount of his premium is figured when the farmer files his application, at which time he also pays his premium.

"After the grower has applied and paid his premium, nothing further is required of him, except to report to his county committee the actual acreage seeded and to notify his local committee in case of damage to an insured crop. The application, once it has been completed, is sent to the state office for checking, and then to the branch crop insurance office for review. If it is accepted, the Corporation mails the grower an acceptance and the application becomes an insurance contract. No policy will be written."

This "streamlined" procedure is much simpler than that followed in the 1939 crop insurance plan, and it does away with several operations which were necessary then for taking out crop insurance, says _____.

July 7, 1939.

# # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Fla.,Ga.,N.C.,S.C.,Del.,Md.,N.J.,
N.Y., and New England States

No. 178-9

NEW ICEBERG LETTUCE
ADAPTED TO _____

That iceberg lettuce can be grown along the Eastern Seaboard has been pretty well established, says _____, horticulturist of the _____College of Agriculture. There remains the problem of adapting varieties of lettuce particularly suited to eastern conditions.

One of the most promising is a new variety introduced last year by plant breeders of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry. It is the Imperial 44. The strain originated on the Pacific coast where it usually makes heads too small to meet market standards.

Under eastern conditions the Imperial 44 makes a slow growth. As a result it makes a solid head and is not prone to "bolt" or go to seed--a fault of many lettuce varieties grown in _____. The new variety, Mr. _____ points out, requires a fertile soil or ample fertilizer on less fertile soils or it will not make heads of marketable size.

Two other varieties that do well in the east are Imperial 847, which has many of the characteristics of Imperial 44, and New York 12, the variety that has been grown in the East for several years. Only years of growing iceberg lettuce in _____will permit plant breeders to perfect varieties that are particularly adapted to our growing conditions, Mr. _____ declares.

# # #

July 7, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

IN all States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 179-9.

JUL 11

TREE PLANTING BY FARMERS
MAKES BIG GAIN IN _____
(State)

Many farmers are now adapting to their own farms the experience in tree planting developed in the Prairie States program of planting field windbreaks, says _____, extension forester of the _____ College of Agriculture. Success of the plains project is widely reflected in increased tree planting on farms.

_____ pointed out that recent Forest Service reports show that farmers have more than doubled their tree-planting activities since 1935, the start of the Prairie States Forestry Project in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and the Texas Panhandle.

Under the Federal-State cooperative distribution program authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act, farmers in 41 States and 2 Territories planted 55,359,728 trees in 1938 as compared with 26,150,197 in 1935. _____ (State) farmers planted _____ trees in 1938. Since 1935 a total of 127,000,000 trees had been planted in the Prairie States Forestry Project. This does not include the plantings by farmers under the Clarke-McNary program.

The plains windbreaks have been planted on 20,000 farms, 11,000 miles of strips in all. Individual strips are usually a mile or a half mile long and 110 feet wide. Last season the average cost to the Government per tree was about 5-3/4 cents.

_____ says that many farmers are now considering the planting of more woodlands, especially on unused parts of the farm or on eroding hillsides, or of tree windbreaks in areas where they will benefit croplands. An illustrated booklet describing the Prairie States Forestry Project and called "Trees That Temper the Western Winds" has been prepared by the Forest Service. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Prairie States Forestry Project, 413 Sharp Building, Lincoln, Nebr.

July 7, 1939

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

JUL 1

IN All Regions
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 180-9

AAA SHORTS

Farmers who took part in the 1937 AAA Farm Program restored native covering to nearly 350,000 acres of their land.

*********

Contour farming was practiced on about 1,800,000 acres of farm land in the 1937 AAA Farm Program.

*********

The wheat loan and export program has increased the income of American wheat farmers at least $70,000,000 for the 1938-39 crop year.--Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

*********

In the AAA Farm Program, the farmer has the tools for a modern business approach to the complex problems of agriculture.--R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA.

*********

Range conservation and improvement practices encouraged under the 1937 Farm Program were carried out on 37,455 ranches in 17 States.

*********

July 7, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
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AUG 1 1939
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Western and North Central Regions No. 181-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

WHEAT STORAGE
ON FARM IS OF
VALUE TO GROWER

Farmers of _____ County have a chance this year to store a good share of their wheat crop on their farms, says _____ (Chairman or member of the County AAA Committee, or county agent).

The 1939 wheat loan program provides for a storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel on wheat stored on the farm, provided that the farmer delivers to the Commodity Credit Corporation the wheat at the end of the period covered by the loan. If the price of wheat is higher than the loan rate, plus carrying and storage charges, and the farmers redeem their loan, they will not receive the storage payment, but will in effect receive it through the higher value of their wheat.

The 7-cent allowance for growers who provide acceptable farm storage is in addition to the wheat loan rate in _____ County, which averages _____ cents per bushel, says _____, and will be paid on delivery of the wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the local station. For farmers who do not now have acceptable storage bins on their farms, or farmers who wish to provide additional storage space, the storage allowance represents about half the cost of some good types of storage bins.

_____ says that wheat growers who are cooperating with the farm program and wish to take a loan on their wheat should contact the County AAA Committee. The County Committee will certify producers who are eligible for loans and is responsible for grading and inspecting farm-stored wheat under the loan.

(More)

That farm storage of wheat is working out well was shown when 19,000 bins of 1938 loan wheat were reinspected in the main wheat States and only 24 were in such shape that loans on the wheat stored in them needed to be liquidated. Loans are a part of the Ever-Normal Granary and enable the wheat grower to get immediate cash income for his surplus and hold it off the market when prices are low.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS IN STATES WHERE LOANS ARE NOW BEING MADE: The State AAA Committee will have reports on the number of loans being taken out by wheat farmers. You may want to supplement this story with those figures. County AAA Committees will have loan rate figures.

July 11, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY AUG 1 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In Cotton States

No. 182-9

# _____ COTTON IMPROVEMENT GROUPS TO HAVE LINT CLASSED

_____ organized cotton-improvement groups in _____ have
(Number) (State)
applied to the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture for free classing of their 1939 crops, _____, of the
(Name)
State Extension Service said today.

Samples of all cotton ginned for grower members of each approved organization will be classed for grade and staple length by Government classers. No charge is made for this service or for the market news reports provided to all cooperating groups. "The purpose of the classing," _____,
(Name)
said, "is to show _____ cotton farmers who are making an organized
(State)
effort to grow better cotton, the quality of each bale they produce."

_____ urged that improvement groups in _____
(Name) (State)
file their applications as soon as possible. "Early reports," he said, "indicate that two or three times as many improvement groups may apply for the services this season as were approved for the free classing during the 1938-39 season."

All applications will be considered in the order in which they are received after allowance for the difference in planting dates over the cotton-growing area. Applications may be filed as soon as the cotton is planted, but not later than September 1.

# # #

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FROM ORGANIZED GROUPS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON TO JULY 11, 1939, BY STATES

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 10 |
| Arizona | 13 |
| Arkansas | 32 |
| California | 2 |
| Florida | 0 |
| Georgia | 3 |
| Louisiana | 5 |
| Mississippi | 16 |
| Missouri | 3 |
| New Mexico | 8 |
| Oklahoma | 4 |
| North Carolina | 0 |
| South Carolina | 0 |
| Tennessee | 2 |
| Texas | 81 |
| Virginia | 0 |
| Total | 179 |

July 12, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

AUG 1 1939 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

No. 183-9.

GROWERS MAY USE
AAA PAYMENTS FOR
WHEAT INSURANCE

Winter-wheat growers who plan to insure their 1940 crop will be able to pay their crop-insurance premium with an advance on future AAA payments, says _____ (Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent).

An amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 made it possible for spring-wheat growers to "check off" their premium payments against future AAA payments, but under the 1940 crop-insurance plan, all growers may do so.

To draw against future AAA payments for his crop-insurance premium, a farmer must file a request with the County AAA Committee. The committee will determine the amount of premium due on the insurance at the time the farmer makes his application. After the AAA approves the grower's request, the funds for the premium are paid to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the insurance goes into force. The amount of the premium will be deducted from the next AAA payment due the producer after the insurance is taken out.

The farmer may also choose one of two other methods to pay his premium; (1) By delivering a warehouse receipt for wheat equivalent in value to the amount of wheat specified for the premium, (2) by a payment in cash equivalent to the value of the wheat specified for the premium at the prevailing market price. Premiums are payable at the time applications are signed by growers. Applications must be filed before the insured crop is planted.

July 13, 1939

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

IN All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 184-9

SOIL CONSERVATION
RECEIVES EMPHASES
IN 1940 AAA PLAN

Soil conservation will have increased emphasis in the 1940 AAA Farm Program, says _____ (Chairman of the State AAA Committee), who returned _____ from the National AAA Conference in Washington, D. C., where recommendations were presented for the 1940 farm program.

Next year's farm program will also provide a better opportunity for operators of small farms to participate, and the responsibility of administration will continue in the hands of farmer committees.

An important recommendation affecting soil conservation, and which should help small farmers take part in the program, was that there be established a minimum soil-building allowance of $20 per farm. Another important soil conservation recommendation is one that would allow farmers to earn up to $30 per farm for tree planting, in addition to the regular soil building allowance for the farm.

State and local AAA committeemen will have more responsibility for the field administration of crop insurance and loans. This is in line with established AAA policy of decentralizing administration of the program wherever possible.

"The national conference was held a month earlier this year than last," says _____. "This will give farmers in 1940 a better opportunity than ever to know well in advance of the planting season what the program has to offer them.

"Recommendations adopted at the national conference will be used for drafting specific provisions of the 1940 program. In general, it will continue on the same lines as the 1939 program. Changes recommended are those which will simplify administration of the program, or make it more effective from the standpoint of soil conservation."

(more)

The conservation program provides for establishment of national allotments for soil-depleting crops and a national goal for soil-building crops and practices, which will be broken down to individual farms. The national wheat allotment of 62,000,000 acres for 1940 has already been announced. Other special allotments, such as cotton, corn, tobacco, and rice, will be made later in the season when the 1939 crop is definitely known. Changes in rates of payment on these commodities will be made on the basis of what the allotments are for them.

As in 1939, there will be two different payments which farmers may earn in 1940. These are the conservation payments, and the price adjustment payments.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The State AAA Committee will have information about recommendations which will have special application to your State - such as restoring land unsuited for crops to grass in the Great Plains States, or grants of aid in Northeast States. You may wish to contact the committee for these provisions, which will give local emphasis to your release. The enclosed daily release includes important recommended changes for the 1940 program which may be of use to you.

July 13, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
AUG 1 19
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In North Central Region
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 185-9 (AAA)

# 6-CENT ALLOWANCE WILL HELP FARMERS STORE SEALED CORN

The 6-cent storage allowance provided for farmers who reseal their corn under the terms of the recently announced loan extension on 1937 and 1938 corn will help farmers construct storage bins or cribs on farms where they are needed, says _____ (Chairman or Member of the County AAA Committee, or County Agent).

The 6-cent allowance may be taken in the form of an advance when the farmer extends his loan, thus making it possible for him to obtain funds to help provide any necessary additional storage space. This allowance, depending on cost of materials in various areas, may amount to half the cost of some types of bins or cribs acceptable for farm storage. The advance will be in the form of a lien on the corn.

All corn of the 1937 crop must be stored as shelled, and corn of the 1938 crop may be stored shelled also if it meets the requirements. Shelled corn must not contain more than 13½ percent moisture, and ear corn not more than 15½ percent moisture. All corn must grade No. 3 or better.

About 9,000,000 bushels of 1937 corn were shelled and stored successfully on Corn Belt farms this year, says _____, and much of the 1938 corn in _____ County might also be shelled and stored in tight granaries.

Whether or not a farmer will need to supply additional storage space, those who extend the loan on their corn will be eligible to receive the 6-cent

storage allowance if they deliver the corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation when the loan matures. The advance on the storage allowance is available to farmers only for providing corn storage.

"The corn loan extension program is designed to encourage farm storage of corn and increase storage space on farms," says _____. "Through it, farmers can hold title to their corn and benefit when corn prices rise. A flood of cheap corn on the market this fall will mean not only low corn prices, but low livestock prices as well. A heavy marketing of cheap corn could possibly lead to an expansion of hog numbers that would result in even a greater supply than glutted the market in 1923-33."

# # #

July 18, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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AUG 1 1939

In all regions. No. 186-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

By creating an Ever-Normal Granary that will carry over as much as 15 percent of a normal year's crop, Corn Belt farmers may insure themselves against wide fluctuations of supply and price.

**********

That a corn reserve is important was shown when in 1933 farmers put 271,000,000 bushels under Government loan, and every bushel of it was needed after the drought of 1934.

**********

Under the 1937 AAA Farm Program, farmers in range States built nearly 5,000 miles of fence to control grazing.

**********

A factor which has helped make the farm problem chronic since the World War, is the loss of a domestic market for feed formerly grown on 35,000,000 acres through the displacement of the horse by machines.

**********

July 19, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY
AUG 1

In Southern Region, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and cotton counties in Missouri and Illinois
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 187-9

# AAA ANNOUNCES RULE ON USE OF MARKETING CARDS

Cotton producers who misused their marketing cards in 1938 to help other producers sell cotton in excess of farm quotas will lose both the conservation payments and the cotton price adjustment payments to which they might otherwise be entitled under the 1939 Farm Program, according to _____ (Chairman or member of the county AAA Committee, or county agent).

This ruling of the AAA, recently approved, is based on a provision of the program that all or any part of a farmer's payments may be withheld if he has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the farm program, _____ states.

Under the marketing quota regulations, the holder of a red marketing card is required to pay a penalty on that part of his cotton marketings in excess of his quota. The new ruling provides that if a cotton producer who held a white marketing card, indicating that all his cotton was penalty free, ginned or sold cotton for a farmer who held a red card and the county committee determines that this action was contrary to the cotton marketing quota regulations, neither the white card holder nor the red card holder will receive conservation or price adjustment payments in connection with the 1939 program.

The AAA found last year that in some cases farmers with red marketing cards managed to sell their excess cotton through other farmers who held white

cards and whose cotton was not subject to penalty. As a result, records kept by ginners and buyers credited the white card holders with more cotton than they actually produced and this erroneous data gave their farms a higher yield per acre than that to which they were entitled. The purpose of the new regulation, _____ says, is to keep cotton producers from defeating the purpose of the program by having erroneous yields established for their farms. As conservation and price adjustment payments are based on normal yields, it would be possible for a farmer to increase his payments under future programs by having excess cotton from other farms sold on his white card and credited to the yield of his farm, he points out.

_____ states he has been informed that the Federal agency is investigating all cases involving the improper use of marketing cards. Where the county committee determines that a producer has used or permitted, procured, or consented to the use of a marketing card contrary to the cotton marketing quota regulations, the ruling for withholding payments will be applied.

# # #

July 21, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mo., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., Mont., Colo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg., Calif.

No. 188-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

# _____ WORST
(Hazard)
# ENEMY OF WHEAT CROP IN _____
(State)

_____ appears to be the greatest single enemy of the wheat crop
(Hazard)
in _____, according to the State AAA Committee which reports that this
(State)
is the principal cause of losses now being reported by growers who insured their 1939 wheat crop under the Federal crop insurance program.

To date _____ of the _____ growers have put in claims for
(Number) (State)
losses, _____, (Chairman of AAA Committee or State Crop Insurance Supervisor) reports. The adjustment reports show that _____ is listed as the principal cause of loss in _____ cases, thus making it the most damaging hazard faced
(Hazard) (Number)
by the 1939 crop.

Other hazards that took a toll from the 1939 production in the State were:

_____, listed in _____ cases; _____ in _____; and _____ in _____.
(Hazard) (Number) (Hazard) (Number) (Hazard)

Frequently several natural enemies of the crop combined to subtract from the growers' yields, as more than one cause of loss is listed in _____ of the adjustment reports.

Under the insurance program, growers can protect up to 75 percent of their average yield against loss from all unavoidable hazards. Up to _____, some
(Date)
_____ claims had been settled, and growers had received the equivalent of _____
(Number)
bushels of wheat to compensate them for the losses.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The State AAA Committee will have the figures necessary for filling in the blanks in this press release.

July 26, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mo., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., Mont., Colo., Idaho, Wash., Oreg., Calif.

No. 189-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AUG 12 1939 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPT OF AGRIC

CROP INSURANCE
ADDS $_____
TO WHEAT INCOME

Wheat growers in _____ (State) have received $_____ of extra wheat income this harvest through "all-risk" crop insurance, according to _____, (chairman of the State AAA Committee or State Crop Insurance Supervisor).

"More than _____ (Number) crop losses suffered by insured growers have been settled as of _____ (Date)," _____ said. "These growers have received indemnities representing a total of _____ bushels. The cash equivalent of these indemnities is $_____."

"All these indemnity payments received by _____ (State) growers represent income they would have lost if their crops had not been insured," _____ pointed out. "We know that these indemnity payments are doing a lot of work for farmers, too. They are being used to pay interest on loans, to pay up back bills, for home improvements, to finance the planting of other crops, and the like. In many cases indemnities will provide the funds for preparing the seedbed and buying the seed for the crop to be planted this fall."

_____ said that adjustment of losses to the 1939 crop was about _____ (Percent) completed, and that practically all settlements will be finished within the next month or so. Estimates place the probable total of losses to insured crops at _____ (Number) bushels for the State.

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The State AAA Committee will have data needed for filling in the blanks in this release.

July 26, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

AUG 12 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

In All Regions

No. 190-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

Forces beyond the control of the farmers have lost this country more than 75 percent of its export market for pork and lard since the World War.

********

During the marketing year ended June 30, 1939, over 118,000,000 bushels of United States wheat and flour were sold for export, of which the sale of 94,000,000 bushels was assisted by the Federal export program.

********

For such major crops as wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco, the AAA program aims for supplies that will be ample for domestic consumption, the export market, and adequate reserves.

********

To protect the range, farmers in Western States who participated in the 1937 AAA program constructed fireguards totaling nearly 2,500 miles in length.

********

In 1933 when the first corn loan was put into force, the first step was taken toward the Ever-Normal Granary.

********

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, North Central Region,
East Central Region, New York, Pennsylvania,
New Jersey, Texas, Oklahoma, South Carolina,
Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia

No. 191-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

# WHEAT MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS CHANGED BY AAA

An amendment to the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 will make it possible for a farmer to market all the wheat he produces on his wheat acreage allotment whenever a marketing quota may be in effect, provided he does not exceed his allotment, says _____ (Chairman or member of the county committee, or county agent.)

The amendment provides that a farmer who does not exceed his acreage allotment for wheat will be able to market all the wheat he produces without penalty, explains _____.

The farm marketing quota for wheat is the normal or actual yield, whichever is greater, of the farm acreage allotment, plus the carry-over on the farm which was eligible to be marketed in previous years without penalty.

Formerly, the law called for farmers to hold part of their wheat on the farm when there was a marketing quota, even if they had planted within their acreage allotments. A farmer who exceeds his allotment will be subject to penalty on any wheat he markets in excess of his quota, but he may avoid penalty by storing on the farm an amount of wheat equal to the amount he produces in excess of his quota.

Under the new amendment for wheat, compliance with marketing quotas will be checked against the amount of wheat stored on the farm. A farmer who stores less wheat than his required storage amount will be presumed to have marketed wheat in excess of his quota.

# # #

July 27, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 192-9

FARMERS HAD NEED
OF CORN RESERVE
IN DROUGHT YEARS

Farmers who reseal the corn they now have stored on their farms will help build up a reserve to protect themselves against an overloaded corn market and over-expansion in the livestock industry, observes _____, (Chairman or member of the County AAA Committee.)

"Experience of farmers during the past few years has demonstrated the need of an ample corn reserve," explains _____. "In 1933, when the first corn loan went into effect, farmers put 271,000,000 bushels of corn under loan and kept it off an overloaded market that season. This carry-over, however, was inadequate to cover up the effects of the extremely severe drought of 1934.

"Due to the wet weather the corn crop of 1935 was short, although farmers raised more corn than in 1934. But by the time the drought of 1936 hit farmers, they had not been able to build up a normal corn reserve. The result was a shortage of corn for livestock feeding. Livestock producers were forced to pay high prices for feed, and meat and corn products were high in price. Had a large enough Ever Normal Granary of corn been available for use during 1934 and 1936, the bad effects of drought--high feed prices for the livestock raiser and high food prices for the consumer--would have been much less."

In 1938 the Ever Normal Granary for corn was established with the aim of converting the surplus into reserves. The loan on corn under seal makes it possible for farmers to hold part of their crop in years of large produc-

tion and low prices and have it available for feeding or marketing in years of poor crops or when prices are higher.

Farmers who reseal their corn will be helping to build up a reserve for corn which will be about double the usual carry-over of corn from one year to the next. The purpose of the larger carry-over is to prevent a glut in the corn market which would depress prices and lead to over-production of livestock.

# # #

July 28, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region and Kansas

No. 193-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

AUG 12 19 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# AAA AMENDMENT CHANGES RULE ON CORN QUOTA

A farmer who does not exceed his corn acreage allotment will be permitted to feed or sell without penalty all the corn he produces whenever a corn marketing quota may be in effect, says _____ (Chairman or member of the County AAA Committee). A new amendment to the corn marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 makes this possible by providing that the corn marketing percentage be 100 percent of the farm acreage allotment.

Before this amendment was passed, the marketing quota provisions called for farmers to hold part of their corn supply on the farm, even if they had planted within their corn allotments.

A farmer who exceeds his allotment will be subject to a penalty of 15 cents per bushel on any corn he markets in excess of his quota. He may avoid penalty by storing on his farm an amount of corn equal to the normal yield of corn on the number of acres planted in excess of the corn allotment, or the actual production in excess of the normal yield of the allotment, whichever is smaller.

The corn amendment also provides that any referendum in which farmers would vote on marketing quotas may be held one month later, at the end of September instead of August, as was previously provided. This change in the date of the referendum makes it possible to use the September crop report for determining the corn marketing quota. The corn crop is often materially reduced during August, said _____, and in some years a referendum might be held when the September report would cancel it. Through this change in dates, the announcement of a referendum will be made at any time prior to September 15, and the date for announcing the results of the referendum October 10, a month later in each case.

# # #

July 27, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

LIBRARY AUG 12 1939 U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

No. 194-9

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DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

# CROP-INSURANCE AVAILABLE TO ALL WHEAT PRODUCERS

All farmers who intend to plant wheat for harvest in 1940 are eligible for "all-risk" crop-insurance protection now being offered to growers in _____ (State) by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, according to _____ (chairman of the State AAA Committee or State Crop Insurance Supervisor). Both operators and landlords may insure their interest in the crop.

Under the crop-insurance program, growers may insure their interest in either 50 or 75 percent of the average yield of wheat on their farm, _____ explained. Where more than one person has an interest in the crop, any one of them can insure his interest, separate contracts being made to each individual without affecting the interest of other parties. The same premium rate and insurable yield are available to both the operator, share-tenant, or landlord of a farm. The interest that an owner, operator, or tenant may insure depends on the interest he has in the crop.

For example, on a farm of 100 acres, with an average yield of 12 bushels, an owner-operator could insure up to 75 percent of the 1,200 bushels average production, or 900 bushels. If the farm is operated by a tenant on a one-third - two-thirds division of the crop, the owner could insure 300 bushels as his interest of the crop and the tenant could insure 600 bushels as his portion. On a 50-50 lease, both the tenant and the landlord might insure 450 bushels apiece.

# # #

July 31, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Nebraska.

No. 195-9

NOTE: The rye loan rate for each county is available in the county AAA office.

AUG 12

RYE LOAN ____ CENTS
MORE THAN PRICE
AT LOCAL MARKET

The Government rye loan now available to farmers participating in the 1939 AAA farm program is about ____ cents per bushel more than the current market price, points out _____ (Chairman or member of the County AAA Committee).

The local market price for No. 2 rye is ____ cents per bushel while the loan rate is ____ cents. The purpose of the rye loan is to enable farmers to keep part of their crop on the farm for feeding purposes, for seed, or for sale at higher prices later on, rather than being forced to sell on an extremely low market.

The loan is being made on farm-stored rye grading No. 2 or better. The Commodity Credit Corporation is making the loans, but as in other AAA commodity loans, the County AAA Committee will handle all the local details.

A storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel for the period ending July 1, 1940, will be paid to producers who deliver the rye to the Commodity Credit Corporation upon settlement of the loan.

The rye loan is a demand loan, and it will be possible to call the loans at any time in order to supply feed or seed for grain or cover crops for other parts of the country, if necessary. However, farmers will receive the full storage amount of 7 cents per bushel if the loans are called before July 1, 1940, and the rye is delivered to the corporation.

As in the case of the wheat and corn loans, the rye loans are made at 4 percent, and will be chattel mortgage loans which producers may repay in cash or by delivering the rye collateral to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Farmers who wish to take a loan on their rye crop, should notify the County AAA Committee in _____
(Town)

July 29, 1939 " " "

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region,
Kansas and Kentucky

No. 196-9

GOVERNMENT BINS
WILL HELP BUILD
RESERVE OF CORN

The Government's purchase of steel bins to provide storage space for 50,000,000 bushels of corn is another step in the Ever-Normal Granary program to keep the corn stored at country points in the Corn Belt where it can be used in the future when needed, according to _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

This Government storage space, _____ explained, plus the additional crib and bin space which farmers and elevators are planning to provide, will make it possible to store on adequate reserve of corn in the country.

In past years the average carry-over of corn has amounted to only about 7 percent of a normal year's corn crop. In 1933, when the first corn loan went into effect, farmers put 271,000,000 bushels of corn under loan. This reserve, however, was not sufficient to cover up the effects of the extremely severe drought of 1934, _____ pointed out.

The resealing program, with its storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel, gives farmers an opportunity to build up reserves which will eliminate these wide swings in price and supply.

_____ stressed the fact that the Government steel bin storage will be used only to store corn which is delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation in settlement of the loans. Through the provision for the 7-cent per bushel storage allowance, farmers are being encouraged to reseal their corn and retain title to it either on their farms or in local elevators.

However, any corn they deliver in settlement of the loans will be stored by the Commodity Credit Corporation until it is needed back on the farm for livestock feed or until higher corn prices justify its movement into regular trade channels. All approved elevator storage space will be utilized before any steel bin storage is placed in a community by the Corporation.

The steel bins purchased by the Government, some of which may be located in this county, will have a capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 bushels, _____ said.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region, Kansas, and Kentucky. No. 197-9

DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

STORAGE ALLOWANCE
RAISED TO 7 CENTS
ON RESEALED CORN

An increase in the storage allowance on resealed corn to 7 cents per bushel will give farmers further help in providing storage space for keeping corn on their farms, according to _____ Chairman of the County AAA Committee.

The storage allowance, which applies to corn resealed in either farm or elevator storage, has been increased 1 cent per bushel, with the provision that the farmer or the elevator storing the corn carry insurance.

As the resealing program was originally announced, the storage allowance was 6 cents per bushel for both farm and warehouse storage. This rate was found inadequate for some warehousemen who are required by State laws to furnish insured warehouse receipts. Consequently, the storage rate was raised to 7 cents per bushel for both farm and warehouse storage. All warehousemen are required to furnish warehouse receipts insured with commercial companies in the customary manner.

A new "self-insurance" plan will be provided for farmers who reseal their corn under the loan extension program. Under this plan, the insurance will cost only one-fifth of a cent per bushel. The plan will relieve the farmers of the necessity of obtaining an insurance certificate and also represents a substantial saving.

Farmers who wish to build additional storage space on their farms may obtain the 7-cent storage allowance in the form of an advance. Otherwise, the allowance will be paid to farmers at the end of the loan period if they deliver the corn to the Commodity Credit Corporation. If the price of corn is higher than the loan rate, plus carrying and storage charges, and farmers redeem their loans, they will not receive the storage allowance, but in effect will receive it in the higher value of their corn, pointed out _____.

# # #

August 1, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate.

No. 198-9

AAA COMMITTEE
READY TO INSURE
1940 WHEAT CROP

The _____County AAA Committee is ready to begin the sign-up of wheat growers who want to insure their 1940 wheat crop, according to an announcement today by _____, Chairman.

"The yields that may be insured, and premium rates, have been determined for all wheat farms in the county," _____said, "and all the forms are on hand for completing applications. This year, the insurance is being written in one operation, and all the grower has to do is to fill out the application, indicate the acreage he intends to seed, and pay the premium."

Under the insurance program, growers can insure either 50 or 75 percent of their average yield, as determined for the base period 1926-38. The insurance is "all-risk" and protects against all unavoidable hazards that might reduce the yield.

Premiums may be paid in any one of three ways, _____said. Growers may pay with actual wheat in the form of a warehouse receipt, with check or cash representing a value equivalent to the amount of wheat called for by the premium at the current market, or with an advance against payments that may be earned in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation program. The amount of the premium is computed at the time the application is filled out.

# # #

August 3, 1939.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming.
DISTRIBUTION: Immediate

No. 199-9

# TAKE OUT CROP INSURANCE NOW, URGES _____.
(Name)

_____ County wheat growers are warned by _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee, not to be "left at the post" in getting their applications for "all-risk" wheat crop insurance on file at the county office.
(Name of county)

"Under the 1940 program, applications must be received and the premium paid before the crop is seeded," _____ said. "All growers have been notified of their insurable yields and their premium rates, and the insurance can be taken care of in one operation by indicating the number of acres to be seeded, signing the application, and paying the premium."

_____ said that dead lines for applications and premium payments would be announced in the near future. The dead lines represent the last possible date at which the grower who has not seeded can get insurance, since the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has adopted a rule that all premiums must be paid prior to the seeding of the crop, or by the dead-line date, whichever is earlier.

"Crop insurance protected _____ farmers in this county on their 1939 crop," _____ declared, adding that "_____ of these insured growers suffered crop losses and collected or will collect _____ bushels in indemnities. "However, some growers who wanted insurance did not get their premiums paid in time last year, and consequently were not protected. Some of them lost their crops. We don't want that to happen this year. We want every grower who desires it to have crop insurance protection."

# # #

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR: The data for filling the blanks in this release will be available in the County AAA Office.

August 3, 1939

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States No. 200-9

HOME GROWN SEEDS
PRODUCE BEST TREES

Seeds from trees in the back yard or along a neighbor's fence are likely to produce better trees than those from far places, says _____, extension forester of the College of Agriculture.

_____points out that the U. S. Department of Agriculture now plants only trees from local seeds for its work in erosion control and reforestation. Local seeds are considered to be those obtained within a hundred miles of the planting site and with a difference in elevation of not more than 1,000 feet.

_____quotes the U. S. Forest Service, which plants about 160 million trees a year: "Trees must be thoroughly adapted to the climate of the planting site. Seeds of even the same species gathered at great distances from the planting location cannot compete with the home-grown product. Sooner or later a variation occurs in the size of the seedling trees and in their survival, usually in favor of the home-area seedlings."

At its Northern Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station, the Forest Service found that plantings of ponderosa pine seed from all parts of the West developed normally for about 12 years, although there was much variation in size of the seedlings. When a warm winter chinook was followed by an extreme drop in temperature such as occurs only rarely, even in the northern Rockies, plants from seed collected in the mild Pacific-coast region were practically

eliminated. The seedlings from seeds collected in regions of the most rigorous winter climates suffered little or no loss by the freeze.

Green ash grows naturally along streams through most of the Plains region and has been found to be one of the most useful trees in planting prairie field windbreaks. But the Forest Service has found that only the northerly forms of the species survive well in the extreme cold of a North Dakota winter and are most drought-resistant.

Measurement of loblolly pine plantations at Bogalusa, La., 10 years after establishment proved that source of seed is important in reforestation. The plantations consisted originally of 200 trees each from four seed lots obtained from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Georgia. These seeds were planted in the same nursery bed at Bogalusa, and the resulting seedlings were planted on cut-over longleaf pineland. Ten years later Forest Service investigators found that the local stock from Louisiana had grown nearly 15 feet, the Texas stock 13½ feet, the Georgia stock 11½ feet, and the Arkansas stock only 11 feet.

Even greater differences in favor of local stock were shown by the percentages of trees infected on stem and branches with gall. Gall infection was found on 3.6 percent of Louisiana stock; 7 percent of the Texas stock; 10.2 percent of Arkansas stock; and 51 percent of Georgia stock.

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